

NEW YORK HERALD.

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VOLUME XXX. NUMBER 117.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—MILANO AT THE CLOUET.—LA TRAVIATA.

PHILO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ANTONY AND CLOTHES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GOTTAR—POMPO—OUR GAY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE (late Burton's).—MARKS AND TACKS.—BLINDS AND CHAIRS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WIFE—BOX AND LOG.

LEURA KESSEY THEATRE, No. 53 Broadway.—MIDWINTER NIGHT'S DREAM.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, No. 24 Broadway.—L'AMOUR ET LE DROIT.

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of a number of the crew in the open boat. Commander Scott, Assistant Surgeon Craig, Midshipman Parker, the engineer and gunner, with fifteen men and boys, were still missing when the ship left Port Royal.

Samuel Forbes, an ordinary seaman, a native of Massachusetts, died on board the frigate Sabine, at Montevideo, of paralysis, on the 20th of February.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Roosevelt for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of James Stephens, convicted of poisoning his wife.

The European news received yesterday by the steamer at St. John's contributed to keep the cotton market unsettled, while sales were too trifling to form any criterion of prices. The receipts at the port since the 1st of September last have amounted to 3,418,000 bales, against 2,660,000 in 1858, 2,784,000 in 1857, and 3,142,000 in 1856. The exports have reached 2,271,000 bales, against 1,794,000 in 1858, 1,830,000 in 1857, and 2,218,000 in 1856. The stock on hand amounted to 626,000 bales, against 664,000 in 1858, 298,000 in 1857, and 550,000 in 1856. Nothing but the apprehension of war in Europe was calculated to influence materially either the foreign or domestic markets. The firmness imported to four by the news yesterday was maintained to day, and the prices advanced for all grades under good to choice extent fully 50 per cent, while sales were made to a pretty free extent. Wheat was more active, and the upper qualities were quite firm. Small lots of French red and white for seed were sold at \$1.50 a bushel. Corn was pretty freely dealt in, while prices were without change of moment. Pork opened with some dullness, but was more buoyant at the close, with sales of mess at \$16.75, and of prime at \$12.75, and a lot of heavy unselected sold at \$13. Cigars were without change of moment. The sales embraced about 1,500 boxes, chiefly remaining grades, at 6c. a box, with small lots of New Orleans at 6c. a box, and 210 boxes, mostly at 4c. Cigars were steady. Sales of 2,000 bags Laguna were made for export at 14c.

Louis Napoleon as a Revolutionary Leader.—The State of Europe and the Coming Up, he said.

The language of the *Moniteur*, Louis Napoleon's official organ, in its issue of the 10th inst., and reprinted in our columns two days since, is of the most remarkable and significant character, and clearly indicates the remarkable change that is preparing to overturn all Europe.

In this official and accredited organ, Louis Napoleon claims to be the leader and protector of the moderate revolutionary party of all Europe. As the protector of Italian liberty, he takes the ground from under the feet of Mazzini; in his didactic utterances about "the peoples," "the nationalities," "progress," "reform," "civilization," he seizes the words from Kossuth's lips; and his pointed expressions in regard to German nationality, German patriotism, enlightened Germany, independence of the German confederation, and German unity, are such as might have been expected to fall from the lips of President Loebner, of the German Parliament. To support these firebrand words he cites acts and policies pursued by him.—The constitutional throne supported in Spain, liberty shielded in Switzerland, moderation urged upon the Pope, reforms advised at Naples, conciliation towards the German Diet counselled to Denmark, and triumph obtained for national interests in the Danubian Principalities. We doubt if there is a crowned head or the Continent of Europe that can read this array of facts and hints in the *Paris Moniteur* without a presentiment of danger and a feeling of alarm. Louis Napoleon has achieved the old Napoleon's position as arbiter of Europe and dispenser of its thrones, and his military successes are still unscathed and his financial resources almost untouched. As an absolute sovereign enthroned on popular suffrage he is secure, and may feel that he can stir with impunity the masses that underlie the old and rotten dynasties of his fellow monarchs. From this position he cannot be driven by a coalition, as Napoleon was from exhausted France; and he will hold it until the next revolutionary tide reaches him.

Thus far he has exhibited great skill in playing the popular feelings of the different countries upon their rulers, and clique against clique among the politicians. By his astute management of public opinion in England, and a judicious setting of leaders against leaders, he has attained more real power there than any of the native statesmen; and both those in and those out of office, on every public occasion, protest their cordial alliance with him, and have constantly upon their lips professions of the utmost confidence in his sagacity and prudence. At the present juncture of affairs the statesmen of England are paralyzed, so far as regards their moral influence upon the Continent, by the necessity of appealing to their constituents upon the very question of reform and extension of popular rights which Louis Napoleon has fanned into a flame in Italy, and which he is beginning to kindle in Germany. Even in their own domestic contentions the English politicians are in a constant state of jealousy and alarm at each other's confidential relations and communications with the French Emperor.

A similar policy has been inaugurated for Germany, and we shall ere long begin to see the effects of it. The Russian interest has been secured to Louis Napoleon by some secret understanding, possibly matured at Stuttgart a year since, and which will make that meeting between Alexander II and Napoleon III. as famous in history as the meeting at Tilisi of Alexander I. and Napoleon I. has become. Then the Emperor could not agree about the disposition to be made of Constantinople; now, perhaps, they have agreed upon that, and some further division of the Sultan's rule in Western Asia and Northern Africa. England declined to divide the possessions of "the sick man," Turkey, but we do not yet know if Louis Napoleon has been equally *aid-denying*. In the agitation of the idea of German unity and German nationality, the French Emperor has struck a deadly blow at Austria, and has not done much less for the neutrality policy of Prussia. He will be able to play the German princes and people against each other just as he has the English politicians and people. Some of the petty dukes and counts receive their inspiration from Russia, some from Austria, others from Prussia, and not a few from their own fears and selfish interests; and they offer a fine field of labor for the most ambitious and most unscrupulous brain in Europe.

Where Louis Napoleon, as leader of the moderate revolutionists of the Old World, will end, no one can tell. Many will say that his liberalism, like charity, should begin at home; and few will doubt that it must end there, at all events. He evidently sees that the present condition of things in Europe is not only unfitted to be the foundation of a stable dynasty, but that it cannot in any event last long. The millions of armed men to keep the people down, the great excess of expenditure over revenue by nearly every government, the paucity of the popular heart for freedom, the increasing social development and intelligence of the masses, and the growing selfishness and corruption of the aristocratic and governing classes, all point to but one remedy and one solution for the present complication.

Revolution under the name of reform is rife in England, at least in Italy, active in Germany, restless in Spain, fermenting in Russia, and latent in France and Austria. In now endeavoring to lead and control it, the question is, can Louis Napoleon master the Hydra-headed spirit of the age?

The news from Mexico, received yesterday by telegraph from New Orleans, is of an important and exciting character. It is brief in its details, and may be summed up in a few words.

After his failure to take, or even attack, Vera Cruz, Miramon, the young President of the church party, retreated to Orizaba. The constitutional forces from the west had in the meanwhile laid siege to the city of Mexico, and those of the State of Vera Cruz endeavored to prevent Miramon from going to its relief, by taking up strong positions in the pass of Acapulco, leading from the valley of Orizaba to the plains of Puebla. This route was the only one practicable for artillery that Miramon could take in his march from Orizaba to the capital. Our advice to-day inform us that he had forced the lines of the constitutionalists at Acapulco, and reached Mexico on the 11th inst., dashed with success. His subsequent conduct there is more that of a madman than of the leader of a strong party, and proves the desperate condition to which the clergy and their tools are reduced. He immediately commenced an attack on the foreign residents, going so far, according to the despatches, as to murder them indiscriminately; issued a formal protest against the recognition of the liberal government of President Juarez by the United States, and with drew the exequatur of Mr. Black, our Consul, and banished him from the country.

This conduct on the part of Miramon is not at all surprising to us. From his first accession to command his course toward the foreign residents generally in Mexico has been in utter defiance of law, friendly comity and the laws of nations; and much, if not the entire blame of his persistence in this course is due to Mons. Gabric, the French Minister, and Mr. Otway, the English Minister. The first named of these has been, from the inception of the church party government under Zalozaga to the present moment, the active adviser and plotter of its counsels. In the prosecution of his designs he has utterly abandoned the interests of the French subjects, and so completely has he awakened their ill will towards himself, that several memorials against him, numerously signed by French merchants and residents in Mexico, have been remitted to Paris. Mr. Otway, the British Minister, arrived in Mexico after the establishment of the Zalozaga government, and the first official act he was called upon to perform, after presenting his credentials, was a claim for reparation to two British merchants at San Luis Potosi, who had been forced into the ranks of the Mexican army by Miramon, and compelled to pay \$10,000 ransom therefrom. Since this outrageous act Miramon has continued his attacks upon British and all other foreign residents in those parts of the country where he had jurisdiction; and yet Mr. Otway not only withdrew the demand he had made on President Zalozaga—that General Miramon should be dismissed—but when this soldier displaced Zalozaga, and assumed the Presidency, he, with Mons. Gabric, hastened to be the first to lick the hand that had smitten their fellow-countrymen, and to give it moral and even physical power by their official recognition and secret counsels and aid.

Besides all this, the conduct of the English and French ministers in Mexico towards the liberal and constitutional government of President Juarez has been such as to establish in effect an intervention of the worst kind in the domestic affairs of Mexico, and against the rights of the Mexican people. By so timing the just demands of their governments on that of Mexico, and the enforcement of their concession upon President Juarez, whom they refused to recognize, as to weaken his material power at the moment when it was called upon to resist the most violent attacks of Miramon, they managed to give practical aid to his efforts to overthrow the constitution and the government that maintained it. They even went farther than this. When the French and British fleets before Vera Cruz forced President Juarez to give up to them the larger share of the revenues of that port, which obeyed his rule, the diplomatic representatives of those Powers demanded also that Juarez, the constitutional President of the republic, should divide with the rebel Miramon the pittance of revenue which they left to him. In this they failed, and now we learn that the British Minister has instructed Capt. Danlop, the commander of the British fleet at Vera Cruz, to demand of President Juarez one and a half millions of dollars from the Custom House in that port, and in case of refusal to bombard the city. We hope Capt. Danlop will do no such thing, as he has refused to do other similar outrageous acts, instigated from the same source. If he does so, he will merit the condemnation of every right and liberty loving people in the world.

Affairs in Mexico are drawing to a crisis. The church party, with the madman Miramon at their head, are fighting the fight of desperation. The constitutionalists, under the leadership of President Juarez, have regained the entire possession of the republic, excepting only the cities of Puebla and Mexico. If they succeed in taking these, Congress will be at once called together, and the law confiscating the vast possessions of the Mexican ecclesiastical corporations will be enacted. This will install a religious schism and revolution there, based upon political necessities. The church party, by the acts of Miramon towards our Consul in the city of Mexico, has virtually declared war against us; and should the efforts of the British and French Ministers and fleets enable it to triumph over President Juarez, we shall be at war with Mexico, and cannot honorably escape from its prosecution.

In this state of things the President should determine to exert at once all the power at his control. An effective American fleet should at once concentrate at Vera Cruz. Mr. McLane's hands should be strengthened, and he should be instructed to interpose as mediator between the allied fleets and President Juarez. A proper course on the part of our Minister now, backed by the positive instructions of the government, and supported by the presence of a strong fleet, may shield Mexico from the Machiavelian designs of the allied Ministers, and save us from the cost of a reconquest of that country at our own expense. Miramon possesses no ports or sea coast, so that we cannot hold him to an account for his course towards our representatives and citizens; but by giving at this juncture an energetic and strong moral support to President Juarez, we can teach him to know that under no

circumstances is the American government a Power to be trifled with.

The Mystifications About "Popular Sovereignty."

Now that the Kansas issue is departed and gone, the politicians, North and South, are sorely troubled for a new and living issue. In their desperation they are raising the dead, by getting up an issue on an abstract question, called squatter or popular sovereignty. The slavery topic is no longer on the tapis in any practical shape, for Kansas will be admitted, without question and without discussion, among the sovereign States of the Union, whenever her admission is proposed in Congress, and there is now no "bleeding" Territory to exercise the tender mercies of "free State men" on one side, and of "border ruffians" on the other. The President-makers are, therefore, reduced to the abstraction of squatter sovereignty. This does not necessarily involve the slavery question, but it leaves room for its discussion incidentally, and the dead nigger will be bid in the fence in order to have the opportunity of dragging him out to public view. In their poverty of invention they fall back on the old nigger in some shape—if they cannot have him in the concrete, they will have him in the abstract. Accordingly, the newspapers, North and South (including the Philadelphia Press and the Washington Constitution), are making great noise about popular sovereignty, and these journals, instead of being candid to each other, are doing their utmost to mystify the public mind, and to invest with a fictitious importance an abstraction which has no real, practical existence. The question of squatter sovereignty is a myth, a shadow—there is no such thing.

The Northern journals raise a clap-trap cry about sovereignty residing in the people. Everybody knows that the people are the true source of all legitimate power. At the organization of the government the sovereignty resided in them, but by the very constitution which they adopted they delegated their sovereignty to their representatives, and do not, and cannot exercise it directly. The democracy of the United States is a representative republic, and laws are not made or unmade by the votes of popular assemblies, as they were in the republics of ancient Greece. It is true that the people by revolution may overturn existing laws and constitutions, and establish on their ruins a new order of things, or, by the legitimate, orderly means pointed out and secured in the constitution itself, they can alter and amend the fundamental law of the Union; but till they do so, the sovereignty resides in Congress and the State Legislatures, according to their respective rights, as laid down in the original instrument. There is only one restriction, and that is, they must not exceed the limits prescribed in the instrument. Whatever power is not granted directly or by fair implication to Congress, or to State Legislatures, is reserved by the people. But no one will pretend that legislation for the Territories is one of the things reserved. On the contrary, the constitution, by an express provision, gives Congress the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States." A majority of Congress therefore have the absolute control of the legislation of the Territories—a Territory is their mere creature, and continues to be so till it is admitted into the number of the States. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that Congress can, within the limits of the constitution, establish or permit slavery in a Territory. This the Northern journalists deny in the very face of the bond of union—the great fundamental law which holds the States together.

The Southern journals are therefore right in the assertion of the principle; they repudiate squatter sovereignty, and they contend that Congress has the power to introduce slavery into the Territories; and to protect the right of slave owners therein. If they stopped there, no one could justly find fault with their views; but they go one step further, and they insist not only that Congress has the power to throw its arms over slavery in the Territories, but that it ought to do so, and ought to place the peculiar institution on as firm a basis in a Territory as it is placed on by State laws in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Louisiana. Now, this is unreasonable. It is one thing to possess a power, quite another thing to exercise it. The Southern zealot is right in the assertion of the abstract principle—wrong in the policy of its application. It is foolish to attempt to enforce, idly and for the mere sake of showing power, a right of Congress which cannot be denied—foolish on the part of the South, because it has no longer the means to do it. But if the Southern interest had a majority in Congress, it would be equally injudicious to insist on the enforcement of the abstract right. Many things are lawful which are far from expedient. "It is excellent to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it as a giant." There are many things lawful for a parent to do in his own household, but which he will not do if he is wise. The prudent and proper course for Congress is to hold its right in abeyance, and to favor neither North nor South, East nor West.

There are other powers vested in Congress by the constitution which it does not exercise, but keeps in abeyance. For instance, Congress has the power to abolish paper money in every State, and it has the power to pass a bankrupt law to take effect throughout the whole Union! Both these powers are expressly given in the constitution, but Congress holds them in reserve, and does not carry them into execution. Congress is not bound always to exercise its powers. In the case of the Territories the constitution does not say "Congress must," but that "Congress may." A discretion is entrusted to the wisdom of its members, and for its judicious exercise they are responsible to the people. And we trust that no clamor of nigger-worshippers on one side, or of slave drivers on the other, and no schemes of demagogues who care nothing for Somo, dead or alive, in the abstract or the concrete—unless to manufacture an issue out of him for office and spoils—will ever induce Congress to transgress the conservative line of policy which the spirit and tenor of the constitution, taken as a whole, dictate to the sober common sense of the representatives of this great confederation. The moment they do, they cross the Rubicon of the Union, and take a step which may become irrevocable, and fatal in its consequences to the political fabric which has been reared by the wisdom of the fathers of the Revolution, and which is now the hope and polar star of oppressed nations to the ends of the earth. As for the trading politicians who are trying to raise the ghost of the buried Kansas issue in the shape of squatter sovereignty, we think they will soon find out their mistake, and that the people cannot be deceived by any such transparent humbug.

RENTS AND TAXES IN THE METROPOLIS.—As we approximate the awful day when everybody's household gods are supposed to be in a state of perturbation—the housewife's purgatory and the certamen's heaven—the all important question of rents assumes a double degree of interest. As it is well known, rents have increased in this city in a much greater ratio than population. Notwithstanding our rapid progress, there remains still a large proportion of the city proper which is but scantily peopled. This circumstance may be partially accounted for by the superior facilities offered to down town traders by the suburban cities—Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, &c. But if a man with a moderate income could obtain the same sort of house on the same terms in Fortieth street as in Brooklyn, he would prefer to live on this island; but he finds an increase of thirty-three per cent rent in New York over Brooklyn, which is a great deal to him. Well, one would suppose that the New York landlords, seeing this emigration, would come down; but the truth is that they cannot do so. They are assessed now three times as much as they were five years ago, and the rents certainly are not more than double. In 1856 the rents were said to be enormously high; in '57 they were increased; in '58 the heel of the crisis did not affect them materially, except in very expensive houses. This year they run generally up to the highest possible point. Shop rents are very high this year. The dry goods business has taken as sudden a start now as it had a fall in 1857, and the shop to be erected on the site of the Broadway theatre is said to be already rented at the round figure of sixty thousand dollars per annum. One effect of the increase of rents has been to give a more settled character to our people. Time was when everybody, almost, moved on the 1st of May every year. Now it is customary to hire houses for longer terms—two three, or five years. That is because it is pretty certain that rents will not go down during the present municipal misrule and general official corruption under which we suffer. Landlord suffers as well as tenant. Landlord must make his increased taxes in the shape of increased rent. The taxes can only be lessened by a thorough reform in the municipal government—a reform not so much in the form of government as in the men who are called to administer it. Only let proper persons be selected for rulers, and the government will get on well enough.

These views we give, not for the first, nor the second, nor the fifth time. We pressed them upon the taxpayers last year; but the notorious indifference of our people to abuses under their own noses, and eating out their own substance, picking their own pockets, prevented anything like a combined movement against the tax-eaters, and the old system of robbery was repeated, being repeated, and will be repeated over and over again, until the people who are plundered see fit to stop it, which they can do very easily when they set about it in earnest.

Governor Wise Jumping Too High.—Our political contemporaries are puzzled to make of the late Alabama letter of Governor Wise. Certainly the peculiar declarations and opinions of this letter are hardly consistent with the presumption that the Governor is a candidate for the next Presidency. When a politician fixes his attention upon the White House he usually endeavors to enlarge his views of the policy of the government, so as to embrace the interests of all sections of the Union. Not so with Governor Wise. He remains in the dismal swamp of those old Virginia abstractions of '98 and '99, and emphatically believes in the stand still and do nothing policy. Thus he denounces Mr. Buchanan as a latitudinarian and federalist, worse than an Adams or Hamilton, on account of his recommendations in behalf of a Pacific railroad, incidental protection to home manufacturers, the acquisition of Cuba, the pacification of Mexico and the settlement of Central American affairs, a general bankrupt law, &c. Governor Wise would have none of these things. He would reduce the Federal government to a quiet asylum for decayed politicians, leaving the country to run to seed like an old Virginia plantation. But if he thinks this old Virginia policy will do for the Charleston Convention, and that Virginia will rule the democratic roast in 1860, as she has done heretofore, he is under a great delusion. He will find that in his efforts to out-jump Hunter as a strict constructionist, he has been jumping too high. Indeed, as a politician, he reminds us of the old Virginia darkey:—

"He wheels about, and turns about,  
And does just so;  
And every time he wheels about,  
He jumps his crow."

OUR CRIMINAL RECORD.—We publish elsewhere an article showing that there are now confined in our city prison the startling number of eighteen persons either convicted of or charged with capital crimes. At the same time, the newspapers throughout the country teem with reports of murders, executions for murders, poisonings and other outrages truly appalling. It is a curious fact that, as a general rule, modes of murdering have their seasons of prevalence like the fashions, as is the case now in the use of poison, or as was shown last winter in the numbers of garrotes. So with suicides: different means of death—as, for instance, strychnine, drowning or arsenic—are alternately in favor. This city, however, has more than its proportion of crimes, and appears to be in a measure exempt from the rule above mentioned. This is owing to the total inefficiency of the police, in consequence of which all sorts of crimes are committed with impunity. The stealthy mode of committing crime prevalent elsewhere is not necessary here. Rowdies can abuse, main and murder in the public streets and bar-rooms with perfect freedom, because our miserable police either dare not or will not interfere. Give us a good police, and New York will be the most moral city in the world, and exempt from the seasons of crime that prevail elsewhere.

THE ALABAMA DEMOCRACY.—A SHOT AT DOUGLASS.—The Alabama democracy appear to have no faith in squatter sovereignty. The following resolutions, passed at a democratic meeting at Calhoun, in that State, on the 16th inst., are pretty explicit:—

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate Stephen A. Douglass and his abolition hypocrisy that a Territorial Legislature may prohibit slavery by native legislation.

Resolved, That under no circumstances will we support Stephen A. Douglass for the Presidency, if nominated by the Charleston Convention.

These men appear to be in a hurry. They have gone off half-cooked. We do not suppose that Mr. Douglass expects to be nominated at Charleston. But the question with these Southern fire-eaters should be, can we dispense with the support of Douglass? Can we afford to kick him out when he really desires to stand with the democratic party and the administration? That is a very nice question. Let the Southern ultra hold back a little. They have been driving their horses entirely too fast.

NEWS AFTER NOBLES.—THE HERALD AND ITS CONTEMPORARIES.—We copy from a respectable Saturday contemporary—the New York Leader—a cleverly written article on newspaper enterprise in this country. The subject is one that is interesting not merely to ourselves as journalists, but to the mass of our people who owe their political education entirely to that source. As a chapter of contemporary criticism, the article to which we refer is remarkable for its freedom from prejudice and general accuracy of statement—a rare thing now-a-days in discussions in which professional rivalry is involved. It advances one or two opinions in regard to ourselves to which we might take exception; but they are counterbalanced by so much candor and such a spirit of fairness in other respects, that we may well excuse them. When we observe the evidence of a desire to deal honestly with facts, the speculative views to which they may give rise are but of secondary consideration with us.

It will be seen that the writer of this article bears testimony to the influence which the enterprise of the HERALD and the creative abilities of its proprietor have exercised upon the progress of the newspaper press of America. He dates the vitality of the latter from the period when the appearance of the small sheet which first bore his imprimatur announced that a new spirit had been infused into its labor. But what is the progress which he describes as then exciting the envy and moving the stolidity of its contemporaries to that which now marks the course of the HERALD? At no time in its career has its circulation increased with the same rapidity, or its advertisements multiplied to the same extent, as during the last twelve months. The revival of business brought us an immense additional amount of advertising patronage, and the extraordinary activity of the spring trade has made such demands upon our space that we have been compelled to issue triple sheets three or four times a week—a feature that bids fair to become a daily and permanent necessity with us. Our advertisement receipts, as our books will show, average upwards of \$300,000 a year—equal to those of all the other daily journals of New York put together—while our daily circulation is also equal to their combined aggregate. One of the best, because one of the most convincing, proofs of the extent of our circulation and advertising influence is the fact of New York papers, like the Express, the Tribune and the Sun, advertising in our columns. In order to re-assert their existence, our contemporaries find themselves compelled to have recourse to the publicity which the HERALD alone can afford them.

ELI THAYER STILL COLONIZING.—We understand that Hon. Eli Thayer, the pioneer of those famous Kansas Emigrant Aid Societies, is now busy at Worcester, Massachusetts, organizing a company of colonists for his new and promising settlement at Ceredo, on the northwestern border of Virginia. We have lately passed through the Charlotte gold district of North Carolina, and from the information derived in that district of its auriferous and other resources, and of the scarcity of labor there, we should say that a colony of well behaved and industrious Yankees in that neighborhood would make it pay handsomely to all concerned. Indeed, from Virginia to Georgia, what with the iron, coal, gold and other mines, and endless forests of timber, and water power, &c., &c. to say nothing of the fish and oysters, and "early garden sass" of that great section of the Union, there would be a magnificent field of operations for Northern white enterprise and labor, if we could only have peace between the North and the South upon this everlasting question of slavery. Thus, with peace upon this subject, the advantages to both sections would be incalculable. As it is, in Virginia, North Carolina, and even in South Carolina, an enterprising conservative Northern man, like Eli Thayer, is pretty sure of a kind and hospitable reception, and sure to make it pay.

POOR FORNEY.—The Chevalier Forney is constantly howling over Mr. Buchanan's distribution of the spoils. Poor Forney. Since his expulsion from the fat chops and sops, and pickings and lickings of the kitchen, everything goes wrong. His latest distress arises from the reported appointment of a Mr. O. B. Barrett, of Pennsylvania, as Superintendent of Public Printing, in the place of George Washington Bowman, supposed to have resigned. Forney is astounded. Why Barrett? He was always, according to Forney, an enemy of Mr. Buchanan. "Barrett was the representative of the old Shunk opposition to Buchanan," and Barrett, it appears, "has written more bitter articles against Mr. Buchanan than any other man living, not excepting James Gordon Bennett." And thus, through half a column, the distressed Forney howls away at Barrett. Poor Forney. If you wish to hear him howl, give him a smell of the kitchen.

THE POST OFFICE REVENUE.—ANOTHER GOOD SIGN.—The official returns of the Post Office Department, according to the Washington Star, for the quarter ending with December, 1858, show a sum total of receipts equal to \$1,860,176 14, against